

# **Data Collection Dilemmas Among Hard-to-Reach Homeless People:**

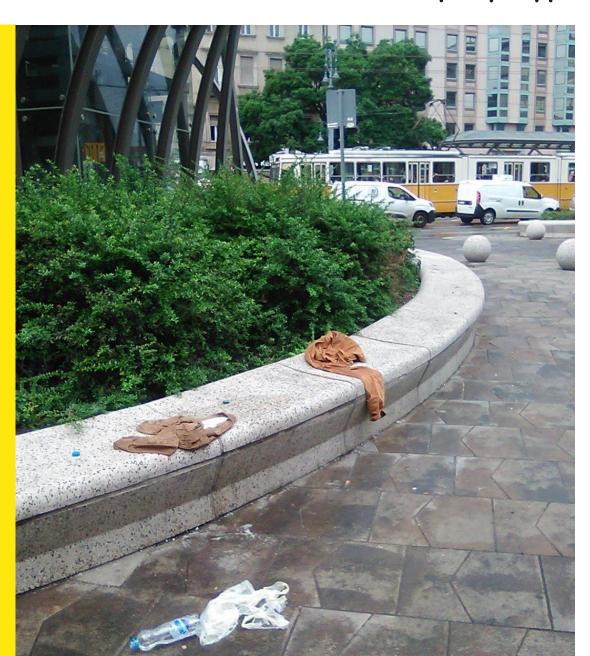
# The Case of Eastern European Homeless Roma in Switzerland

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#### Destitute CEE Roma in Switzerland

- 10-12 Million Roma in Europe (the largest ethnic minority in the EU/EEA), most of them live in Central and Eastern Europe (Frau 2023, Yldiz and Genova 2018)
- The Roma are particularly mobile compared to other vulnerable groups. Migration waves to Canada (Durst 2013), then tuo the UK and finally to Western Europe (FRA 2023)
- 80 000 100 000 Roma people live in Switzerland (50 60 th. Swiss Roma, 20 30 th. CEE migrants and 4-5 th. Western European travelers) + ca. 2000 Ukrainan Roma fleeing from war
- Schengen membership of CEE countries: easy entry to Switzerland (Christen and Curt 2021)
- Uncertainities in Swiss cities are more promising than facing exclusion and poverty at home.
- Roma beggars, sex workers, street musicans, and rough sleepers belong to the everyday image of Swiss cities (Colombo et al. 2015, Coulon et al. 2017)

### Responses of the Swiss cantons

- 26 various social policies
- Handling the Roma through migration policy measures instead of welfare policy supports
- The «Berner Model»: a popular and widespread method to deter destitute Roma migrants.
  - Roma are treated as undocumented aliens and are handled through the police
  - They are not eligible to Swiss welfare services
  - Roma need a valid passport to stay in Switzerland and their stay cannot exceed 90 days
  - Even if the are within 90 days, they need to prove they can sustain themselves financially
  - Othervise, they will be warned to leave the canton in a written document
  - If they stay, they can be expelled by police force

## Why is it so hard to reach the Roma in a research project?

#### HIDING FORM THE PUBLIC

"I have a sleeping bag, and if I do not have money for accommodation, I sleep elsewhere, everywhere. It is better in summer." (ZH; Cristiano, 25, Romania)

# LANGUAGE BARRIERS / CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

"If I could speak the language better, I would be able to find an organization that would help us." (ZH; Ariane, 34, Kosovo/Serbia)

#### **MISTRUST**

"I don't ask [social workers] for help. All the people who work in social work don't help us, the Roma. We have to manage on our own." (GE; Marian, 44, Romania)

#### Which research approach can be applied to reach CEE Roma?

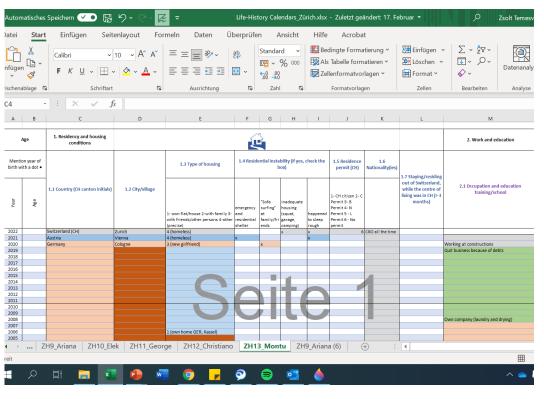
#### **BASIC APPROACH**

- We conducted a long-term multi-sited field study (Johnson et al. 2007)
- employing mobile methods such as walking interviews and life-history calendars

#### **SAMPLING**

- Random sampling trough snowball method (in both services and public places) (Flick 2017)
- Delegation of Roma clients through social workers
- Motivation with money, vouchers and small presents

#### Life history calendars (Morselli and Berchtold 2023)



- Life history calendars show crucial life events in a structured and chronological way
- Main domains: housing, employment, health, social relationships (Based on Townsend 1979)
- Prepares qualitative interviews and helps fill information gaps in the narratives
- Objective life history vs. subjective life story
- Overcomes language barriers
- Data can be converted into quantitative data

### Walking interviews (Kühl 2016)

- Mobile research method when traditional interviewing cannot be applied
- Following interviewees through time and space (shadowing)
- Useful for mobile people and when circumstances
  are not ideal for longer narrative interviews
- Record interviews
- Choose an appropriate place for the interview
- Observe nonverbal cues and responses





#### RESULTS FROM THE INTERVIEWS







## Disproportionately many Roma among the rough sleepers

If I have sleep three or four days outside, it won't be shocking. But after that, two weeks, I can't! I just can't! It's difficult to sleep outside, for a woman, and all alone, there are tramps who come, people who are on drugs. (GE; Elena, 37, Romania)

**GENDER VULNERABILITY** 

I live on the street. At midnight, when people go to sleep, I seek a bush or a gateway where I can lay my mattress and I leave early in the morning, so that people do not even know that I sleep in their doorway at night. (ZH; Sandor, 43, Slovakia)

HIDDEN HOMELESSNESS

## Very limited access to shelters

I lived in a night shelter called Iglu. I could stay only 10 days at Iglu, and there is another shelter in the city center, where I could sleep for 3 more days. (ZH; Ferenc, 41, Hungary)

LIMITED ACCESS

I have heard about the night shelter for Eastern-European homeless people called Iglu, but it is open only from the 1st of November. I cannot sleep on the street so long. (ZH; Peter, 51, Slovakia)

OR NO ACCESS AT ALL

## Exploitation and housing usurers

# HUMILIATING CONDITIONS AND MODERN SLAVERY

#### **EXPLOITATION OF HOMELESS WOMEN**

I was his **slave**! Prepared the dinner, went to bed as he wanted. And if I wasn't happy, sometimes he brought whores, and I had to go out and come back. And I had no other solution, because of my situation, the lack of permit. (GE; Dijana, 52, Croatia)

He was happy that I slept more in his apartment, but for me it was only escape from homelessness. (...) Later he used my problem with the sans papier status against me and abused me. (ZH; Ariana, 34, Kosovo/Serbia)

# Almost impossible to enter the Swiss labor market

I do not have a special qualification. After finishing elementary I had to go to work to support myself and my family. (ZH; Bayram, 43, Kosovo)

**POOR QUALIFICATIONS** 

If I could speak the language better, I would be able to find an organization that would help us. (ZH; Ariane, 34, Kosovo/Serbia)

**POOR LANGUAGE SKILLS** 

There was a possibility at the Zürich Airport, a cleaning position. Only cleaning, but **I did not have too much** experience and I wasn't admitted. (ZH; Virág, 30, Hungary)

LACK OF EXPERIENCE



### Weak social relationships

I came alone and I am still alone. Sleep alone, eat alone and walk alone the whole day long. (ZH; Adrian, 39, Romania) I have found some friends. But they are all homeless people with a lot of problems. (ZH; Montu, 37, Kosovo/Croatia))

Sometimes I call my mother; she is the only one remained me. She is worrying a lot about me and tell me to go home, but I do not want to be a burden for her. (ZH; Peter, 52, Slovakia) I still think a lot about my mother, she is always in my head. We talk rarely, and only for 10 minutes. You OK and me Ok, and that is all, we have nothing to say to each other. (ZH; Dusan, Bulgaria, 34)

I have four children in Romania. They are 20-, 18- and 15-yearolds and the little one is only five. **They are all with my wife in Romania** and attend school. (ZH; David, 50, Romania) I don't ask [social workers] for help. All the people who work in social work don't help us, the Roma. We have to manage on our own. (GE; Marian, 44, Romania) **LONELINESS** 

**ONLY THE PEER GROUP** 

**BURDEN FOR THE FAMILY** 

**WEAKENING RELATIONSHIPS** 

CHILDREN REMAIN AT HOME

MISTRUST/DISCRIMINATION







Website:

www.obdachlosigkeit.ch

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